

CHINESE DELEGATE TO PARLEY RESIGNS

Philip K. C. Tyau, General Secretary, Dissatisfied With Results Achieved.

IS MINISTER TO CUBA

Declares Conference Is All Right in Principle, but Fails in Actuality.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Philip K. C. Tyau, secretary-general of the Chinese delegation to the Washington conference, and minister to Cuba, today cabled to Peking his resignation as a member of the delegation in protest against the "negative results" thus far achieved concerning China's demands.

Dr. Tyau told the Associated Press tonight that in resigning, he acted without consulting the three Chinese delegates, and his action represented his personal views. The delegation was notified after the cablegram had been sent to the Chinese government.

No Results Evident. "I personally do not feel any actual results have been achieved by the Washington conference regarding China," Dr. Tyau said. "They have been negative in actuality, except in principle. Everything has been agreed to in principle and then turned over to subcommittees."

In no single case China has presented for settlement on the basis of the ten points proposed by the Chinese delegation at the beginning of the conference, Dr. Tyau said, has anything more than justice to China been involved. None of the ten points required delayed action, he said, because they were based on China's rights as a sovereign nation.

Violate Sovereignty. "Every one of the demands," he continued, "were for things taken from China in violation of treaty rights or through duress because the powers were strong enough to do it. They continue their violation of China's sovereignty, and then tie the settlement of the questions up in subcommittees."

Referring to the withdrawal of the foreign post-offices from Chinese soil, Dr. Tyau said the action of the conference in agreeing to accede to this demand by China, only after long investigation by a commission was in direct violation of China rights as a sovereign nation.

"If we attach our signature to any such proposition," he added, "we would be in the position of condoning highway robbery on the part of the powers. The powers have been guilty of highway robbery of this source of revenue, and instead of China pleading for restoration of the control of all post-offices on Chinese soil, China should demand indemnity for all the revenue she has been robbed of by the powers maintaining post-offices in China."

PICKETING ALLOWABLE WITHOUT INTIMIDATION (Continued From First Page.)

Unlawful violence. There was considerable violence by the picketers until the courts intervened and restricted their activities. The council thereupon contested the authority of the courts to interfere with its picketing plan.

"In going to and from work, men have a right to as free a passage as the Supreme Court held today, consistent with the rights of others to enjoy the same privilege."

Must Be No Intimidation. While attempts to influence another's action cannot be regarded as aggressions or a violation of the other's rights, the opinion continued, "important and dogging become unjustifiable annoyance and obstruction which is likely soon to favor of intimidation."

In the present case, "all arguments advanced and all persuasion used were intimidation," it was declared, adding that pickets should "not be abusive, libelous or threatening," nor "approach individuals together." This rule, the court explained, might "be varied in other cases." The courts must, however, "prevent the inevitable intimidation of the presence of groups of pickets, that is to allow missionaries."

The action of the council in calling the strike "unlawful" was declared to be "malicious." "The strike became a lawful instrument in a lawful economic struggle or competition between employer and employee," the chief justice declared, "as to the share or division of labor and of the joint produce of labor and capital."

Asked to Revoke Receivership Order. [By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today was asked to revoke the appointment of receivers in equity for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Inc., by counsel for the corporation. The case was on appeal from the order of District Judge Morris, of Delaware, appointing receivers on a bill filed by Dana Karitz Hansen, a representative of several Norwegian concerns who had been sent to this country to collect indebtedness from Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

Strike Ties Up Havana Harbor. HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 5.—Harbor work was virtually at a standstill today while employers and dock workers made an eleventh-hour attempt at a personal reconciliation. President Zayas, to settle differences arising from the employers' decision to establish the open-shop. Officials of the stevedores' organization have announced that the men would strike if the maritime association refused to allow union delegates to control the supply of dock labor.

Figure Corn on Rate of Gallons Per Acre

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—Corn production in many portions of Arkansas is being figured on a basis of "gallons per acre," according to a story in the Times-Picayune tomorrow, under the signature of a staff correspondent. The correspondent says the large profits from corn and shine whiskey have justified the new standard. He bases his reports upon statements of a number of commercial travelers through the Arkansas corn belt.

C. W. MORSE IS ON WAY BACK TO FACE ACCUSERS

Is Returning to U. S. on Orders From Department of Justice.

NO REPLY FROM DAUGHTERY New York Financier, When Informed He Is Under Indictment in America, Declares He Does Not Believe It.

[By Associated Press.] HAVRE, Dec. 5.—The steamship Paris, having aboard Charles W. Morse, whose presence is desired in the United States by the Department of Justice, Washington, sailed at 10:30 o'clock tonight for New York. Prior to the departure of the vessel, Mr. Morse reiterated that he had received no reply from Attorney-General Daugherty to his request to be permitted to remain in Europe until January to undergo medical treatment. Likewise at the American consulate today it was said he had not been received through it.

Will Return in January. "Come to meet me here some time in January," Mr. Morse's parting words to the correspondent, the Associated Press, "I surely will be back if I'm still alive."

Mr. Morse slipped aboard the steamer so quietly that many of the ship's officers were unaware of his presence until he became dissatisfied with his stateroom, No. 274, which he was asked to share with another passenger, and went to the purser and requested that he be given another room. The purser said his request would be granted as soon as all the passengers had embarked, if there was a vacant stateroom available.

Does Not Believe Reports. During the afternoon one of the newspaper correspondents showed Mr. Morse a Paris dispatch saying that he was under indictment. "I don't believe it," said the shipbuilder. "It can't be true. I would not care if it were. I am going back and you couldn't drag me off this ship. I have had enough of this shadowing by detectives, which is quite discreet. That of the newspaper men is much less tactful and irritating."

VICTIMS PERISH IN FIRE FOLLOWING HEAD-ON COLLISION

(Continued From First Page.)

Deeds said the accident "seems to be due to train 115 (that from Philadelphia) overrunning its orders." An investigation has been started by the railway, another has been ordered by the State, while Bucks County officials have announced that they will conduct a third.

Head Is Single-Track. The cut is situated between the Woodmont and Dunes Mill stations, just north of Bryn Athyn. The road is single-track. The southbound train, carrying to Philadelphia, makes no stops between Southampton and Bryn Athyn. The outboard train usually waits on a siding for it to pass.

The engineer is said to have waited ten minutes, and when a locomotive that was late passed, he assumed it to be the other, and proceeded. The curve, with its steep, rocky walls, hid each oncoming train from the engineer of the other. In the middle of the cut the two locomotives crashed. That of the northbound train rose in the air, and then toppled backward, falling upside down, over the track. The southbound locomotive veered to the east and wedged itself in between the rock wall and the wreckage.

Aid was summoned from the nearby stations, and ambulances, wrecking crews and fire companies hastened to the scene. A special train was sent out by the Reading officials with all the nurses available from the Jewish hospital, and with blankets from the railroad Y. M. C. A. The uninjured passengers and the country folk had accomplished nearly all the rescue work possible when they arrived at the scene.

Railroad men, discovering that the last car was not so damaged that it could not be used, uncoupled it and placed it on a siding, seriously hurt into it. Then, aided by scores of willing hands, they pushed the car back to a crossing where an ambulance from Abington Hospital waited.

The firemen found their work extremely difficult because of the preponderance of the gale. They poured water pumped from a nearby creek into the burning debris, and climbed down the slippery sides to work their way slowly upwards, again, bearing the injured and dying.

The roads were heavy with snow, which also increased the difficulty of the rescue work. The Reading was hampered by a complicated location of the scene, for there was neither telegraph nor telephone communication to the spot.

BLONDE CANDIES

KATO DENIES HIS COUNTRY IN "BARGAINING GAME"

Attributes Delays in Hearing From Tokyo Entirely to Cable Situation.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch denied that Japan is playing "what is called a bargaining game" in Washington was made tonight by Admiral Baron Kato, acting head of the Japanese delegation to the arms conference, in a formal statement. He attributed delays to the cable situation, adding that the issues involved could not be decided without the full knowledge and consideration of the Japanese government.

In replying to questions, Baron Kato said he hoped to have an answer from the Japanese government within a few days in the future, which he had submitted to them in connection with the question of limitation of naval armament. He declared that the naval question itself was political in part because otherwise there would be no need of submitting it to the Japanese Cabinet and to the diplomatic advisory council.

Asked if he would explain what he meant by the word issues, he said that he could only refer to the question of the naval ratio question. Beyond that he could not speak nor could he say as to whether it included the question of fortifications.

Baron Kato said he was convinced the conference should be able to agree on an adjustment "fair to all parties" and added that he and his colleagues would spare no effort toward the "earliest possible conclusion consistent with wisdom and foresight."

Newspaper reports that Japan was playing a bargaining game, he said, were "contrary to the facts," and much to be regretted since they had been in the popular mind with "the honest endeavors for the betterment and progress of mankind."

HARDING MESSAGE IN CONGRESS TODAY (Continued From First Page.)

Only about twenty minutes, but the House devoted three hours to debate on the St. Lawrence waterway project. The point was raised that the discussion, before receipt of the President's message, was unprecedented if not discourteous, but the republican leadership went ahead with the debate.

Few bills were introduced today in the House and none in the Senate, the relief from the usual swamp of bills and resolutions at the opening of a session being credited to the fact that the measures already had been introduced in the special session.

The first important measure of the new session is to be called up tomorrow in the Senate. This is the administration bill for funding the \$10,000,000 of allied debts, which passed the House during the extra session, but failed to get through the Senate.

The House bill, providing for a debt commission, is to be substituted tomorrow by the Senate Finance Committee for a measure originally proposed by the administration to give the Secretary of the Treasury blanket authority in funding the loans. A bipartisan fight against the bill already is brewing. Many Democrats are expected to criticize the bill, and it was said tonight that they would be joined by a number of Republicans.

The tariff revision bill, passed last summer by the House and laid aside by the Senate while it passed the tax revision measure, is scheduled to reach the Senate early in January.

Striking Harbor Workers Return. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Striking harbor workers returned to their jobs today at the port of New Orleans, ending a partial tie-up of shipping for about two weeks. It was estimated from 12,500 to 15,000 persons were affected by the walkout.

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Men's Hob-Nail Shoes, \$4.95

Munson-Last Army Shoes, \$5.50

Officers' Style Dress Shoes, \$5.50

FEDERAL EXPENSE ESTIMATES CUT \$500,000,000 IN BUDGET

Interest on Public Debt Is \$975,000,000, Nearly Entire Cost of Government Before World War—Aggregate Called For Approximately Is \$3,500,000,000

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A Federal budget for the fiscal year 1922, approximately \$200,000,000 below the \$4,000,000,000 figure which had been estimated some time ago as the minimum of government expenditures for 1922, was announced today.

The exact figures as prepared by the newly created Budget Bureau and transmitted by President Harding, would amount to \$3,500,000,000, including a projected deficit of \$21,500,000 in the operations of the postal service.

This total represents a decrease of \$407,675,000 from the \$3,907,675,000 estimated before the world war, and a decrease of \$21,500,000 from the \$3,529,175,000 estimated before the world war.

Referring to the deficit, President Harding wrote Congress that "ways are provided for the relatively easy adjustment of the budget to the needs of the country." As one means, he recommended legislation directing the reduction of the accumulated naval supply account by \$100,000,000.

The largest single item in the budget is the fund for the interest on the public debt, the \$975,000,000 provided for the interest on the Federal debt, and the \$25,000,000 provided for the interest on the State and local debt.

High Reduction in Air Service. Included in the total for the army and navy is \$31,561,100 for development and maintenance of the air services by the two departments, divided \$16,195,000 for the navy and \$15,366,100 for the army. These compare with expenditures this year of \$15,000,000 and \$19,157,700, respectively.

The navy estimates carry an item of \$95,185,000 for continuing construction on the 1916 building program as compared to \$142,452,000 for this year. Navy pay calls for \$148,734,000 an increase of \$4,000,000.

Pay, mileage, and other allowances for the largest item in the War Department budget, the figure being \$154,418,000. For the National Guard, an expenditure of \$28,916,000 is estimated.

Public Works Expenditures. Expenditures on public works under the War Department are given as \$7,943,000, including \$4,245,100 for parks and harbors as compared with \$7,500,000 for the current year.

Included in the \$155,212,702 estimate for the veterans' bureau are three items: Military and naval compensation, \$66,666,666; military and naval pension, \$62,713,000; vocational rehabilitation, \$25,833,036.

Interest on the public debt, \$975,000,000, is the largest item in the budget. For prohibition enforcement, the budget bureau estimates \$10,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over this year. Extension of the Internal Revenue Bureau is placed at \$602,206,700, as compared with \$55,632,750 for this year.

Estimates of independent agencies include: Federal Trade Commission, \$315,588; Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1,894,210; Housing Corporation, \$1,267,413; Railroad Labor Board, \$200,000; Civil Property Custodian, \$1,000,000; Service Commission, \$285,595; and employees' compensation and fund, \$2,798,000.

Actual appropriations asked of Congress for the various Federal departments and agencies for 1922 are \$3,224,875,392, exclusive of Post-Office Department. This represents a reduction of \$122,806,310 from the \$3,347,681,702 for 1921.

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"that they would be glad to work for one-third of what they could command in a normal time."

The Councilman who opposed the resolution, explained that they were, in no wise, opposed to the employment of home talent, but that the resolution would offer questionable opportunities.

Mr. Morton said the labor unions would endorse such a resolution. "The Chamber of Commerce has had men speaking before the unions," he said, "urging the men to patronize home industries—to buy Richmond-made goods. This is simply a case of reciprocity and co-operation. Let's buy home-made goods, and let's employ home-made talent to do our work."

The resolution was adopted with but five negative votes—Batkings, Carpenter, Moore, Roden and Powell.

Would Build Bridge Across James. A communication from Mayor Ansley called attention to a proposition offered by Jonathan Bryan and others offering to construct a steel and concrete bridge across the river from Forest Hill to a point on the north side of the river free of charge, provided the city would guarantee a return of 6 per cent on the investment, the revenue to be derived through tolls. The paper was referred to the Streets Committee for consideration and report. Under the charter, it is said, no bridge may be constructed across the river which carries a toll fee. This may be overcome, it was said last night, by councilmanic action.

Following some opposition, the building code was taken up for disposal. It was believed the paper could be discussed and adopted within a few minutes, but when it was seen that discussion might be interminable, the body reached the conclusion that a special meeting might result in quicker action, and on motion of Mr. Seaton, the night of December 15 was fixed upon, at which time citizen members of the code commission will be invited to attend the meeting. Both Mr. Morton and Mr. Batkings took occasion, in passing, to throw a few head-bats at the citizen members, declaring that their

assistance in framing the code had proved invaluable.

Mr. Roden introduced a resolution asking the salary of the City Attorney be \$3,000 a year, and Mr. English presented a resolution creating the office of assistant city attorney. Both papers were referred to appropriate committees.

A communication from the Mayor, suggesting the purchase of a plot of land marked the site of a battery and fortification occupied during the War Between the States as one of the points of protection by the

Confederates, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution changing the name of Brook Avenue to Brook Road was referred to the Streets Committee. Mr. Morton presented a resolution designed to change the existing school districts from three to four to conform with the ward lines. The paper went to the Ordinance Committee.

A number of resolutions concerning alley extensions, street improvements, curbing and guttering were referred to the Finance Committee.

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